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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

The 31st Parlor.

J. D. Ramaley may be deservedly classed among the most enterprising merchants in our city. His arrangements for conducting the Hat and Cap business cannot be surpassed. At his Hat Parlor, No. 32 Fifth avenue, everything will be found perfect; his stock is complete and his prices are wonderfully low. That the Hat Parlor has become the most popular resort of the kind in the city of those who wish to be well suited in anything in his line of goods, cannot better be proven than by a visit to his establishment, which is daily thronged with customers. His stock is always full, being constantly renewed with the latest novelties, and most desirable styles. Among the varieties now on hand are boys' sailor hats; a full assortment of Panama hats, from one to twenty dollars; Philadelphia, Mackinaw, brown rough and ready straws, the Pearl Club and Cucumber hats; also, imported French linen caps, warranted to wash; the veniator hats, college caps and white linen driving hats are all very desirable; very fine silk hats of latest styles are offered for five dollars, and the silk leader hats are very fine; the stock of black soft hats, silver beaver soft hats and elegant white opera hats is full and desirable. Go to the Parlor.

A Physician Writes to Mr. L. Hoff:

"I embrace the first opportunity to investigate it more thoroughly, having long felt the NEED of SUCH an ARTICLE in my PRACTICE as a SUBSTITUTE for ALE and LIQUORS, which are so much ADULTERATED," etc. MWS

Furniture for Sale.

Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, in deep Mystic Brown & Son, 424 Penn street, and 135 Smithfield street. turns

Episcopal Church Publications. New Books and New Editions, for Sale by John W. Pittock, Opposite the Post-office.

Neale's Essay on Liturgiology and Church History, $5 00.

Keble's Sermons—Occasional and Parochial, $2 50.

Blunt—On the Right Use of the Early Fathers, $6 00.

Coleridge's Memoirs of the late Rev. John Keble, Vicar of Hursley; new ed. 2 vols.

Prescott's History of the English Bible, $5 00.

Neale's Sermons—Preached in a Religious House, St. Margaret's Convent, (Illustrated) 2 vols, $5 00.

Sadler's—Plain Speaking on Deep Truths, $6 00.

Sadler's—Church Doctrine Bible Truth, $1 50.

Sadler's—The Second Adam and the New Birth; or, the Doctrine of Baptism as Contained in Holy Scripture, $1 50.

Sadler's—Emmanuel; or, the Incarnation of the Son of God the Foundation of Immortal Life, $1 50.

Blunt—The Reformation of the Church of England: Its History, Principles and Results (1514-1547), $6 00.

Keble's—Miscellaneous Poems. New American edition, on fine toned paper, $2 00.

Buy Your White Lead and Paints

At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

Don't Forget.

That the place to purchase all genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at the lowest cash prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Mischief.

Mischief is brewing when you least suspect it. Where, through neglect, decay, your teeth decay and get loose in the socket, you will then find mischief brewing. Avoid it, and keep your teeth and gums sound, with pure breath, by using Ward's Fluid and Powder, for sale by druggists, and at retail by Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Reported Interview of Minister Motley with Lord Clarendon—The McGarrahan Claim—The Trades' Unions and Colored Men—Elections Ordered in Texas and Mississippi to take Place November 30—Story About Admiral Hoff Denied—Proposed Reciprocity with Canada.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1869.

The Alabama Claims Question.

The State Department has no advices about a reported interview between Minister Motley and Lord Clarendon, in which Mr. Gladstone about the Alabama claims business, and does not credit the report which has been in circulation among New York financiers for several days. The talk in the British Legation here leads to the conclusion that Mr. Motley, some time ago, officially informed Lord Clarendon that the treaty had been rejected, and added in substance that our Government would receive in cordial and friendly spirit any further overtures that might be made for a settlement of the question at issue, and the belief is that Lord Clarendon has now replied to this note, and said that his Government has no further concessions to make at present. Should this be the case one of the next week steamers will probably bring the text of his letter. The talk in administration circles hardly bears out this view, however, on the ground that Mr. Motley's instructions were of such a character as to lead to the belief that he and Lord Clarendon have done nothing more than to have a friendly chat on the subject and reach a mutual agreement that it is not advisable to further discuss the question now, and this opinion seems to be sustained, in part at least, by what Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons last night. At all events, so far as can be ascertained, neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet has the least idea that anything will be done for some time, or that Motley has tried to do anything.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The action of the District Court yesterday on the McGarrahan case was, it seems, misunderstood by persons in attendance, the decree of Judges Olin and Fisher being, it now appears, that a mandamus should immediately issue requiring the Secretary of the Interior to grant a patent to McGarrahan for the land in dispute. The papers were formally served on the Secretary to-day, but McGarrahan is yet a long way from the end of his troubles. In the first place counsel for the New Idea claimants have entered an appeal, and the Court could hardly compel obedience to its order till this question is settled. But in the second place the Secretary has nothing whatever to do with issuing land patents. They are signed by the President through one of his Secretaries and countersigned by the Commissioner of the Land Office. They are prepared in the Interior Department but never go before the Secretary, and do not bear his signature in any form. Moreover, in the third place, the Supreme Court, in one of the so-called Texas cases of last winter, gave a decision behind which the Secretary might safely intrench himself if he had the power to issue patents. The matter was before Cabinet today, and it is safe enough to say that however good McGarrahan's case may be, he will not at present get his patent. The case must ultimately, as now appears, be settled by Congress.

Colorophobia.

The dreadful disease of colorophobia has broken out in the House Carpenters' Association and Bookbinders' Union here. The Government Printer has one hundred and fourteen men and six apprentices in his bindery, and has asked permission to increase the number of apprentices to ten, which the Union has thus far refused to grant, on the ground that he means to bring in a couple of negro lads. The carpenters have heard that some colored men are going to ask admission to the association, and though it takes a three-fourths vote to get admission, the association last evening changed its constitution so that none but white men can join. There are symptoms that the disease in question will next attack the plasterers' association.

Negro Policemen.

Three colored men were last night appointed upon the police force, but this is not likely to make any trouble among white policemen.

Elections in Texas and Mississippi.

The President will at once issue his proclamations ordering elections in Texas and Mississippi on the fourth Tuesday in November, which is the 30th of that month. The constitution of Texas is to be submitted as a whole, it not being thought advisable to allow a separate vote on any of its provisions. The Mississippi constitution is to be submitted with a separate vote on the enfranchisement clause; and also on the clause defining who are voters. Both elections take place on the same day. The consideration of this matter occupied nearly the whole of to-day's long Cabinet meeting.

Admiral Hoff.

There is the best authority for denying the current story which says Admiral Hoff has been or is to be relieved from command in Cuban waters. Government has no fault to find with his course down there, nor is there, so far as the President knows, any reason for charging that he is in sympathy with the Spaniards. Orders have recently been sent out intrusting him with new and very responsible duties, viz: that of conducting an inquiry into the reported execution by Spanish authorities of American citizens who were not acting with the insurgents.

Canadian Reciprocity.

Hon. Jno. Rose, Canadian Minister of Finance, arrived here yesterday in company with Secretary Fish. He spent sometime at the State Department, called at the Treasury, was with Minister Thornton this afternoon and is dining with Secretary Fish this evening. His business is in connection with our proposition for a renewal of reciprocity to a limited extent, but so far as is learned he has not yet unfolded his views in detail.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.
RECIPROCITY.

The presence here of Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government, has caused the return of Mr. Thornton, British Minister, from Newburyport, where he had taken his family. The visit of Mr. Rose is introduced by a desire to consult with the United States authorities respecting a new reciprocity treaty, but more especially on business connected with the Hudson Bay Claims Board, of which he is the representative of Great Britain.

FAIR ELECTIONS.

The President to-day, in conversation with several prominent Mississippians, said it was his desire, and he should accordingly instruct Generals Ames and Reynolds in their preliminary arrangements for the election in Mississippi and Texas, to observe entire fairness and impartiality.

CABINET MEETING.

All members of the Cabinet were present at their regular meeting to-day.

CHICAGO BANKS.

An abstract of the reports of thirteen Chicago National Banks shows their resources and liabilities to be $30,421,000, specie $40,000; legal tender notes $3,258,000; three per cent certificates $500,000; United States deposits $4,000.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Joseph S. Upton Postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan, vice Chandler Ford, removed.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Charlotte and South Carolina and the Augusta and Columbia Railroad companies were on Thursday consolidated, under the title of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company.

The Syracuse Manufacturers' National Exchange met at Cape May on Thursday and organized. About forty associations were represented. Among the questions discussed were those of the wages of workmen, the apprentice system, and the transportation of goat skins.

At the Amherst College Commencement in Springfield, on Thursday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Edwin E. Bloss, of Constantinople, Turkey, and Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago.

The monument erected to the memory of Fitz Greene Halleck, at Guilford, Conn., was dedicated on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. About three thousand persons were in attendance. The principal feature of the exercises were the reading of Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, written for the occasion, and an oration. Masonic delegations were present.

The St. Louis County, Mo., Court has directed its President, Thomas J. Daily, and Judge Cleever, County Counsellor, to proceed to New York and take such action in the protested county bonds case as their professional experience may dictate. The County Court declare they have no desire to avoid any just and legal claims against it, and if the proper tribunal decides it liable, to pay in gold, creditors will not be obliged to wait, but coin will be paid at once.

A party of gentlemen, mainly interested in railroad connection between St. Louis and Crestline and thence to Pittsburgh and Cleveland, arrived in St. Louis Thursday evening. The excursion is in the interest of a new road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, and route is to examine the tributaries of the road and get a knowledge of the country through which it runs. The party left Cleveland on Tuesday morning, reached Indianapolis on Wednesday, and examined the extensive Clay county coal mines, receiving reinforcements along the route. They left Terra Haute Thursday morning. The car which brought them, including the pioneer car through from Cleveland was transferred across the river yesterday for a trip through Missouri and Kansas. The party is composed of several directors and officers of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroads, with quite a number of prominent citizens of Cleveland and different towns, including several members of the press. Yesterday the visitors were shown the most desirable features of St. Louis, and go on the excursion to-day. They will leave for the West by the Missouri Pacific Railway, and after a trip to the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, will return here by Indianapolis and Detroit.

The small-pox has materially decreased in New York city.

The Grand Jury at New York is taking evidence as to violations of the internal revenue law. Several prominent brokers have been summoned to testify. No warrants have yet been issued.

Thomas Mulhall, twice convicted of aiding and abetting the murder of David P. Skinner, at Cleveland, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 26th of August, John Kilfoil, convicted of being accessory to the plot to rob Mr. Skinner, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

Goodwin's tobacco factory in Brooklyn was seized yesterday by revenue officers.

Vice President Colfax and wife paid a visit to Chicago yesterday.

The Union Pacific Railroad announces an order restriction in freights. First class freight is now carried from Omaha to Promontory Point for $5 per one hundred; second class $4 45; third class $8 80.

The nuptials of Miss Mary Stillman, daughter of Nelson Stillman, of Galena, with Colonel George G. Pride, of New York, were celebrated in the former city Thursday afternoon. Miss Childs and Miss Groves, of Boston; Miss Powers, of Chicago; Miss Langdon, of New York, and Miss Stevenson, of Galena, officiated as bridesmaids, while Messrs. P. E. Lover and Platt, of New York, Colonel Hall, of Boston, and Colonel Miller, of Illinois, acted as groomsmen. There was a very large attendance from all parts of the country. The wedding presents were very numerous, elegant and costly. Congratulatory letters were received from President Grant, General Sherman and Lieutenant General Sheridan. The wedding party left Chicago yesterday, and left in the afternoon via Michigan Central Railroad for New York.

The New Hampshire Legislature adjourned yesterday. During the session one hundred and sixty-four acts and resolutions were passed.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $696,000.

In the regatta at Toledo yesterday, the race between the six-oared shells for the championship was won by the Undines, of Toledo; distance three miles; time 21:23. The concluding race was by pleasure barges, distance one and a half miles, and was won in fine style by the Excelsiors of Detroit; time 11:25.

A Nashville telegram says: The candidates for Governor spoke at Lebanon yesterday. Governor Senter is in Nashville, and will dispose of public business needing immediate attention. It is understood that Governor Senter has recently appointed a number of new Registrars, and will continue to make changes wherever necessary to secure full registration. General Stokes went home from Lebanon, but will be present to-day at Murfreesboro. He will report him in good health, and confident of success.

The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association have passed resolutions to designate with plain but permanent granite numerals the position of the different divisions, brigades, &c., of troops during the battle. The Secretary of the Association was directed to invite Generals who commanded armies, corps, divisions and brigades to furnish the information required in order to designate the positions, and evening to be appointed, and to make arrangements for their reception on the first week of August, and to confer together and determine the points to be commemorated.

The counsel for Wm. Kriel, the Louisville wife murder, have filed a petition for a change of venue, now before the Court of Appeals. Should this last effort prove fruitless, Kriel will be hung.

The Congressional excursion party visiting the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad arrived at Bent's Fort Thursday by stage from Sheridan, all well. They are themselves highly pleased with the trip and country through which they have passed. Gen. Sully furnished them with the escort. No hostile Indians have been seen.

The commissions on the exposition of textile fabrics have awarded premiums, to be held in Cincinnati, commencing on the 3d of August and lasting four days, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The reports were encouraging. A long list of premiums were adopted, embracing, jeans, tweeds, flannels, sheetings, cotton yarns, carpets, raw cotton, wool, flax, silks, and many other articles. One hundred dollars are offered for the best specimen bale of new cotton; each exhibitor to be presented with a handsome bronze medal prepared at the United States mint. Many manufacturers throughout the South and West have signified their determination to exhibit their fabrics. The exposition will be opened with formal ceremonies. Indications now are that it will be one of the most interesting ever in the West.

A complimentary ball was given last evening at Long Branch to the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, and was a grand success. To-morrow the Society will depart for their homes.

The directors of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad yesterday accepted the agreement to consolidate with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, subject to ratification by stockholders' vote, to be taken on the 19th of August.

The final arrangements for the reception at Baltimore of all the Singing Societies from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, have been completed. The Maennerchor, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived yesterday morning. One hundred Societies will reach there to-day. They will be formally received by the Baltimore Societies, and welcomed by the Mayor at Monument Square. Quite a number of representatives of the press are already in Baltimore.

Eliza Haycraft, a famous cyprian of St. Louis, and noted for many acts and sentences, died yesterday of apoplexy. She leaves an estate valued at over $300,000.

Thos. T. Dailey, President of the County Court, and Judge Cleever, County Attorney, left St. Louis for New York yesterday, on business connected with the protested county bonds.

Vincent Colyer, who has been visiting the Indians in the West, passed through St. Louis yesterday, *en route* East.

The excursion party from Cleveland, Indianapolis and other points, representing the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Ohio and Indianapolis, and St. Louis Railroads, made an excursion up and down the St. Louis harbor, and visited various places of note in and around the city yesterday, and were highly pleased with what they saw. They leave to-day for Leavenworth *via* the Pacific Railroad. It is not decided whether they will go out the Kansas Pacific Road.

The steamer Quaker City arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th inst., and sailed on Thursday—destination unknown.

A Minneapolis, Minn., telegram says: The Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party left here this morning, their headquarters, by rail for camp beyond St. Cloud, where the first night camp will be pitched. Alderman Geo. A. Brackett, of this city, an old ranger on the plains, had been appointed supply and transportation agent, and Pierre Boltmean the old pioneer guide of other expeditions on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, accompanies the party. The route will be Abercrombie, the Red river to Pembina, meeting the agent of Jay Cooke & Co., thence to the big bend of the Missouri. Governor Smith and a portion of the party will follow the Red river to Fort Garry. The expedition has an order from General Sherman for an escort of troops from Fort Totten. A body of Indian scouts will also accompany the party. On its return the party will explore the route to Lake Superior, and fix the eastern terminus of the road. A junction at Superior will be made with the Oregon party, now exploring toward Puget Sound.

The new organ of the National Republican party made its appearance at Jackson, Miss., yesterday. It hoists the name of Judge Dent for Governor. Its salutatory says it will be truly national in all its aims, yielding a hearty and unqualified support to the administration of President Grant, and urging strict adherence to the reconstruction acts. It will endeavor to bring about such wise and reasonable action on the part of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full accord with Congress and the nation, and will advocate universal suffrage and universal amnesty upon the basis of civil and political equality to all. Judge Dent's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation, and general applause.

STATE NEWS.

The farmers of Mifflin county put their loss at one hundred thousand dollars on the price of wheat, which is now selling at one dollar per bushel, and falling rapidly in value.

Proposals are invited at the Juniata Valley Bank for the erection of a monument in the court house yard in Mifflintown, Juniata county, to the memory of the deceased soldiers of that county in the late war. Proposals will also be received at the same place for the erection of an iron railing around the monument.

Several small veins of stone coal were a few days ago discovered in the excavations for the Pine Grove and Manheim Railroad, near Mount Hope, in Rapho township, Lancaster county. These veins, though small, near the surface of the earth, increase in size as they descend. Some of this coal has been tried in a smith's fire and found to burn well.

Governor Geary is personally superintending the ornamentation of the grounds contiguous to the Mexican Monument at the capitol.

A Boston Monster.

A parallel to the Siamese Twins is now on exhibition in Boston, in the shape of two girls united by ligament at the lower part of the back. A physician of the highest standing in that city, who has examined them and investigated their history, says that like the Siamese they are essentially two persons. They are intelligent, cheerful and somewhat accomplished; singing, in two parts, very pleasantly, and walking as well as many girls of their age. One may be asleep while the other is talking with those about her. Ringer and Christ, however are felt simultaneously, as are their other natural wants; and in other respects they are as one woman. One of them being stronger than the other used formerly to raise her sister from the floor and walk off with her, but of late she has not done this, as the effort was injurious to herself. They seem to incline back to back, but rather towards one side, and they can walk with the two legs upon that side, whilst they hold up the two others. Below the union each feels distinctly when the lower limbs of the other are touched, but not so distinctly as when touched herself. They can move the other's limbs. Their health is perfect, and they have had the usual run of ills they had the fever and ague, and they had the chin-cough, measles and also the fever. One may have a slight headache, but if at all severe it is felt by both.

THE Providence *Herald* narrates the story of Colonel Mendez, a Cuban gentlemen, who has led a life full of romantic adventure. He was educated in Spain, where he was continually in trouble with his teachers and fellow pupils on account of his political views. His father was engaged in a plot with the son of a Spanish Cabinet Minister, whom he ran through the body, killing him instantly. He escaped almost by a miracle, and shipped as a common sailor on board a ship for the East Indiaman, then lying temporarily for repairs at Cadiz. Leaving the vessel at Calcutta, he obtained a berth as first Spanish commercial house, but soon tiring of that he enlisted in the British army, and was present at one of which were then stationed in and near Calcutta. A year later his regiment was sent to England, and from thence to Canada. Here he was clearmy, he deserted and made his way over the line into Maine, and in December, 1848, he reached this city, where he taught the French and Spanish languages. Somewhat later, he was appointed one night by one of the officers of the Tremont House with a Spanish hairdresser, who had been engaged for the occasion, to dress his hair. Here he was arrested but managed to escape, and by means of a fishing schooner got to Nantucket, where he staid until he had recovered from his injuries. He afterwards allied himself to a party of Cuban filibusters; was seriously wounded in a skirmish; left the island, and went to Japan; commanded a New York regiment during the rebellion, and is now engaged in the service of the Junta.

THE following comparative table is given to show the tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign trade for the past nine years, together with the increase and decrease during the same period, as compiled from the consular returns:

		Decrease.	
1860	5,903,780.02	583,890.10	
1861	5,320,089.90	714,294.62	
1862	4,305,805.28	1,159,184.88	
1863	4,146,980.40	1,148,517.67	
1864	3,060,342.73		2,993,437.29
		Increase.	
1865	3,554,990.94	554,648.21	
1866	4,414,776.36	859,785.42	
1867	4,881,360.60	466,909.65	
1868	5,724,799.15	843,402.55	2,724,23.24

Total decrease in tons for nine years...179,013.87

These figures show that the recovery has been almost as rapid as the depression; and if the tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign flags were added, they might appear much more favorable. The general increase in population and in all the products of a rich and growing country created the necessity for a much more expansive commerce, so that the prevalence of peace for another decade should make the carrying trade of the United States rival that of the most prosperous commercial nations on the globe.

THE Ritualists have adopted the word "Mass" for that which is known as the communion service. A near-sighted Roman priest, a stranger in Brighton, too, mistook St. Michael's for the Catholic Church, where he was going to say low mass. The two churches stand one over another, and both of bright red colored stone or brick. Attributing the apparent want of body water at the entrance to the fact that the architect, or to his own near-sightedness, he went up stairs. He became aware of the error of a vested priest at the "high altar," and entered the sacristy. There he asked of an attendant if he could say mass there for Legislation. The answer was "that he could." The mass, therefore, was unrobing before pulling off the chasuble, etc., which were all spread out before him. There occurred to the priest the question, first, from celebrating, attended by a "server," and carrying "paten, chalice, and corporal," as an orthodox mass could thus be sung by himself. Now as the priest turned to look at his gentleman, he was somewhat startled by the question of the Catholic community, his eye lighted upon three or four "Low Church" clergymen hoods here!" he inquired. The clergyman answered that such was the custom. "I was told," says the priest, hesitating, "that I could say mass here this morning." "So you can," returns the clergyman, "but you must not call it "—"is this a Catholic church?" "Oh!" replies the priest, "I see; you must go lower down for that."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IN one of his lectures, Mr. Silliman was explaining the properties of hydrogen, and was proceeding to illustrate its combustible properties by an experiment. After stating that, on a lighted candle being applied to the jar, it burn quietly with a bluish flame, he raised by its knob a glass receiver which he supposed was filled with the gas and which was colorless. There was a violent explosion; the glass flew in splinters about the lecture room. Gen. Scott, present screamed with terror, and the students rose from their seats, startled by the shock, and regarding the professor of the dangerous fluid agents in the laboratory might not be called into destructive activity. But the professor, with cool bearing of the venerable professor as he stood in an ocean of splinters, still holding the knob of the jar in his hand, quieted the apprehensions of the audience, and, as soon as the commotion had subside, the clear, calm tones of his coffin voice were heard saying: "This illustrates something that I was going to speak of by and-by. A little oxygen was accidentally mixed with the hydrogen, and caused the explosion. It has burned my hand a little; but that's no matter. We will now try another jar, which I presume we shall find pure."

NEW MODE OF PRODUCING OXYGEN.—Messrs. Montmagnon and Delaire produce oxygen from the atmosphere by means of charcoal and water, or by saline solutions. They state that 100 litres of fresh charcoal, when exposed to atmospheric air, will absorb 925 litres of oxygen and only 705 litres of nitrogen. If the charcoal so saturated with air be put into distilled water there will be expelled 650 litres of nitrogen and only 350 litres of oxygen. Thus 375 litres of oxygen and only 45 litres of nitrogen are left in the charcoal. These gases they remove by means of an air-pump, when the charcoal is again ready to absorb oxygen and nitrogen from the air. The quantity thus obtained is pure enough for all ordinary purposes, but the cost of working it by this method has not yet been practically determined.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 9—10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon there was quite an active movement in the grain market, but prices fluctuated and ruled lower, though the decline was partially recovered in the last hour. Spring wheat sold at a range of $1 21@1 23. Corn weak and lower. No 2 selling down to 93c, seller the month, but closed firmer at 89c. Other grains neglected. Provisions inactive. Shipments are unchanged to-day from Chicago, Buffalo, but their names and terms are kept private. Lard to be at lower rates than those current on 'Change. In the evening the markets were quiet at $1 23@1 24 for wheat, 89c for corn.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Flour firm; sales of 350 bbls city ground spring at $6 90@7 00; 400 at $6 90@6 95 for western spring; 2,500 at $7 75@7 90 for western amber; $7 75@8 00 for western white. Rye flour firm at $6 00. Wheat 8 00 for western white. Rye flour firm at $6 00. Wheat unsettled, with a good speculative inquiry; sales of 45,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago at $1 01; 7,500 per sample, and 7,500 No. 2 Chicago, buyer July, at $1 02; at the close of 'Change 30,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 02 @ $1 02, and in the afternoon 15,000 bush spring per sample at $1 2; 30,000 bush No. 2 Chicago at $1 01 @ $1 02, and $1 01 @ $1 02 No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 02 @ $1 02, on spot and to arrive at $1 02, closing unsettled. Corn in fair demand and advanced; sales early in the day 7,000 No. 2, western at 82c; 27,000 do at 82c; later 30,000 do at 82c; 15,000 do at 82c; 5,000 western mixed at 82c; and 52,000 No. 2 western at 83c; closing at 83c. Oats quiet and better; sales 16,000 bush western at 73c; car lots at 75c; held at the close at 75c; stock at 91 in for the day. Barley nominal. Rye quiet at $1 10@1 15 for Milwaukee. Barley nominal. Pork steady at $24 00. Lard steady at 19c. High wines better and firmly held at 92c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton—receipts to-day 188 bales; for the week, gross, 1,361 bales; net, 1,279 bales; exports to-day 50 bales; for the week 1,350 bales; net 1,300 bales; sales to-day 101 bales; for the week 1,191 bales; stock on hand 11,264 bales; middlings 27½c. Sugar firmer; common 10@12c; prime 13@13½c. Molasses—choice fermenting 64c. Coffee—fair 14½@15½c; prime 15½@16½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—Cotton quiet; low middling 32c; good ordinary 30c. Wheat—Mediterranean 90c; red $1 05; white $1 10 @ bushel. Flour $6 90@7 90 @ bbl.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Excitement in England Over the Action of the House of Lords on the Church Bill—Opinion of Leading Liberals—It is Thought the Peers will Recede—The Life Peerage Bill Defeated—Inter-Colonial Railway Scheme—Political Commotion in France—A New Combination Next Week—Postponement of Debate on the Alabama Claims—The "Times" Satisfied Therewith.

Excitement in England.

LONDON, July 8.—The action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill caused intense excitement. Messrs. Bright and Gladstone are in receipt of letters daily from persons offering a recommencement of the Reform League agitation, but they discountenance the movement for the present, and express the belief that the Lords will recede at the last moment from their opposition to the will of the people, through a compromise, effected in the postponement of the date of the disestablishment to January, 1872, by paying in a lump the sum of half a million pounds in lieu of private donations, and by allowing life interests to be computed at fourteen years purchase.

The following letter has been circulated privately among well known Progressives:

"Sir,—In view of the probable failure of the Irish Church bill through the opposition of the House of Lords to the Government, the Commons and the country are requested to inform the Secretary of the Reform League whether you are willing that your name shall be used, in the event of a defeat of the measure, to a public call for a mass meeting to consider the best constitutional method of getting rid of this obstruction of legislation based upon the expressed will of the people."

Life Peerage Bill Defeated.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Lords tonight the bill providing for the creation of life peerages was rejected by a vote of 75 to 106. The bill was opposed by the Liberals on second time.

The Inter-Colonial Railway.

In the House of Commons Mr. Aytoun called attention to the application for a Government loan to the Canadian Inter-Colonial Railway, and moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House such application of public funds was contrary to the terms of the act authorizing the road, and that no further guarantee should be given except in such form as will insure direct application to the construction of the Railway. Mr. Bright opposed the resolution. Mr. Gladstone said that in his opinion no case had been presented which called for the interference of the house, and recommended the withdrawal of the resolution. The resolution was withdrawn.

Political Situation in France.

PARIS, July 8.—The political commotion in France continues. The Emperor has declined to give way to Thiers and Ollivier, and chance his system of government. He will make great difficulties in his efforts to complete a new combination, but the end is seen to be perfected in a week. The new Ministry will emerge from the Center Gauche party, between the Radical minority and adherents of the Empire. Ollivier declined a place for himself in such a combination, but soon tiring of that he entertained with Congress and the nation, and will advocate universal suffrage and universal amnesty upon the basis of civil and political equality to all. Judge Dent's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation, and general applause.

Opposition to Revolution.

PARIS, July 8.—In the Corps Legislatif today M. Rouher said, in reply to some remarks of M. Jules Favre, that the Government and the Chamber would always be agreed in opposition to revolution.

Vote of Censure Defeated.

MADRID, July 8.—In the Cortes to-day a vote of censure against Senor Herrera, late Minister of Justice, was moved by the Senor Castellar Martos, which was supported by General Prim, Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, opposed the motion being made a Cabinet question. After further debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 142 to 94. The Republicans approve the refusal of members of their party to join the ministry, and declare that they can afford to wait the triumph of republican principles and policy.

Wheat Products of the Great Eastern.

BREST, July 9.—Up to Thursday noon the steamship Great Eastern had run 1,754 knots from this port, and paid out 1,977 knots of cable. The officers and crew remain on board the steamer expected to reach shoal by Friday noon.

English Minister to Spain.

It is reported Lord Howden has been appointed Minister of England to Spain.

Banquet.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have tendered a public breakfast to Hamilton Hill.

Overend, Guerny & Co.

The Assignee of Overend, Guerny & Co.'s bank will pay a dividend of one shilling on the pound in September, making full payment to all creditors of their claims with the exception of accrued interest.

The Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, midnight, July 9.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Irish Church bill came up for report from the committee. On motion of Lord Cairns, the date first of May, 1871, was substituted for the first of January, 1872, throughout the bill.

Lord Redesdale moved an amendment that representatives of the Irish Church and the Catholic Synod, in cases of vacant bishoprics, nominate three persons for the Crown to elect, and that the Crown be empowered to summon one Archbishop and two Bishops from each Church to sit in Parliament.

The Earl Granard protested on the part of the Catholics against the amendment, which he declared was utterly inadmissable, and it was withdrawn.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved that clause 28, giving power to convey additional land to the Church body, be restored to its original form. He said the clause as now amended revived Protestant ascendancy in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church body but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. It was certain that the government and the House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied that in moving the amendment, he contemplated similar grants to Catholics and Presbyterians, according to Mr. Bright's original proposal, which Mr. Gladstone had indorsed, but he thought that the retention of their own glebes by the Irish Church was not unfair. After further discussion the Earl of Dobing announced that the Catholics had decided to accept glebe lands or residences.

The Marquis of Clanricarde's motion to restore clause 28 was lost by a vote of 49 to 9.

The amendment embracing the proposal of Earl Granville to pay half a million sterling in money, instead of handing over private endowments created before 1869, was agreed to. The report was then received.

The Earl of Clancardy gave notice that when the bill came up for third reading he should move a postponement of the reading for three months.

Resignation of Ministers.

PARIS, July 9.—The evening journals announce the resignation of Ministers. It is believed M. Rouher has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet, which will include four members of the late Cabinet. A manifesto from the Emperor is looked for.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, arrived here to-day.

Spanish Ministry Condemned.

MADRID, July 9.—The press and the people generally condemn the ministry. The Governor of Catalonia has been dismissed for not preventing a Republican demonstration in Barcelona. Disorders are anticipated there, and troops are kept in readiness to suppress any turbulence.

Shipping Intelligence.

MOVILLE, July 9.—The steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 6.—Consols for money 93⅝; account 93⅝. Five-twenty bonds of London quiet at 92½. Frankfort 87½. Erie, 18⅝; Illinois, 95⅛; stocks quiet.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands 12¼d. Orleans 12¾d; Sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 8d; red western 9s 5d@9s 6d. Flour 24s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 29s 6d for old, 27s for new. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 38s 3d.

Pork 90s. Beef 90s. Lard 71s. Cheese 64s. Bacon 60s.

Common rosin 4s 9d; fine 10s. Sp. petroleum 7d; refined 1s 8½d. Tallow 43s. Turpentine 27s. Linseed oil 33l. Linseed cakes 40l.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 9.—Sperm oil 92s. Sugar 39s 9d spot; 29s 9d afloat. Whale oil 40s. Calcutta linseed 61s 6d. Linseed cakes 43l.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Petroleum at Antwerp 49¼ francs. Spirits turpentine 27s 6d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 9.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 86¾ @ 87.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9, Evening.—Bourse quarters rentes 70 francs 37 centimes.

CUBA.

Government Expenditures—Plantations Embargoed—Civil Authority Restored in Manzanilla, Bayamo and Jiguani—Articles to be Allowed the Associated Press.

HAVANA, July 9.—The Government estimates the expenditures for July at $2,000,000. The Government has embargoed up to date 510 estates, belonging to persons who have gone to the State. The rest are in a state of liquidation.

Count Valmaseda writes to the Captain General that civil authority has been re-established in the jurisdictions of Manzanilla, Bayamo and Jiguani, and from thence on San Fernando is now signing an interpolation for political reforms are members of the Thiers party, and friends of the Government do not remain in the Chamber to announce his right of initiative, but ask him to allow the Chambers to share in it. We believe the Emperor is not disposed to accept a dictatorship. The end by means of a fishing schooner got to Nantucket, where he staid until he had recovered from his injuries. He afterwards allied himself to a party of Cuban filibusters; was seriously wounded in a skirmish; left the island, and went to Japan; commanded a New York regiment during the rebellion, and is now engaged in the service of the Junta.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

It don't look much as though the Virginia election has resulted in a Democratic victory. When the victors utter loud and prolonged cheers for General GRANT, we may safely suppose that they were not far wrong. Only let them act up to this line, and there will be few mourners over the event.

THE Great Eastern is gradually and surely depositing on Ocean's bed the second Atlantic Cable, and nearing our shores with the end. In all probability the enterprise will be perfectly successful. Then will come the question—shall the new cable be gobbled up by the old, or the public permitted to realize what was intended in laying it?

A good deal of curiosity is felt as to what VALLANDIGHAM and his supporters will say at the nomination of Gen. ROSECRANS as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. The former gentleman was once the guest of the latter under peculiar circumstances, and furnished facilities for prosecuting his journey southward more expeditious than agreeable. ROSECRANS has no sympathy with the ideas and aims of the Democratic party, and his nomination is a confession of the details to which that party has become reduced. It is yet to be shown whether or not VALLANDIGHAMITES will consent to the sacrifice demanded of them, and support a candidate for whom they feel nothing but disgust for being so conspicuous in his opposition to the leaders and the views to which they are most warmly attached.

IT is asserted from Washington that the recent activity by our Government, in enforcing the neutrality laws against Cuban expeditions, is explained by an apparently well based rumor, that Great Britain is soon to make common cause with Spain against the United States regarding the Cuban question. It is believed, also, that our Government will not much longer be restrained by a fear of consequences touching questions growing out of the Alabama Claims, but will shortly take ground favorable to Cuba, even if we should be compelled to abandon our attempts to obtain "reparation from Great Britain for the *aid she* rendered the rebellion. The inference is—conceding that this rumor is well based—that, in the estimation of our Government, the success of the insurgents in Cuba will be more valuable to us than anything we can hope to obtain from Great Britain. It is scarcely to be questioned that she would pay us roundly for her course towards the rebels rather than see the influence of the United States dominate in Cuba—a fact that would go far to determine public sentiment in this country.

THE HOUSE QUESTION.

Philadelphia is suffering from a grievance that we wish it were possible to afflict Pittsburgh with. There has been an unprecedented amount of building in that city for three years past, and while the lowest grade of houses rent easily at fair but not exorbitant figures, the medium and better class of dwellings and store rooms are a drug in the market. The supply is in excess of the demand, and the Philadelphia papers advise builders to hold up until the demand increases. We are also told that the number of those who build houses for the purpose of selling is very great, and that the activity in this line has caused some very bad failures. At present residences in Philadelphia are cheaper than any where else in America, and this fact is drawing to that city an enormous influx of population. Of course this promotes the general prosperity of the city, and in this way the liberal and enterprising builders and real estate operators will be indirectly reimbursed. One fact we would commend to the attention of capitalists in Pittsburgh who own unimproved real estate. The large supply of small houses in Philadelphia, built for speculative purposes, has attracted to the city from villages, towns and cities, a great tide of Americans of the operative classes, rivalling in numerical power the foreign immigration, but far exceeding it in enterprise and adaptability to commercial and mechanical pursuits. These small houses, which would rank as something extra in Pittsburgh, so well are they supplied with all the modern conveniences, are not by any means the structures of which there is an over supply. They are readily taken up by the better class of American mechanics attracted to Philadelphia by the reputation it enjoys as being the most comfortable and cheapest place in the Union *for a* moderately poor man. All this is the work of the far sighted and enterprising property holders of that city, and its results could easily be duplicated in Pittsburgh should any considerable number of our wealthy real estate owners adopt a similar course.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND HIS DEMOCRATIC ASSAILANTS.

The Chinese question promises to complicate our politics, by the introduction of issues checking emigration and imposing exceptional burthens on the Chinese emigrant after he has reached this country. That the Chinese are coming is no more a matter of doubt than that their labor in developing the resources of the nation is one of the great pre-requisites to a brilliant and prosperous future. The tens of thousands of Chinese emigrants may be counted by hundreds of thousands in two or three years, and in a decade their numbers may be swelled to a total equalling that of the entire negro population. Yet it is proposed by Democratic orators and presses to check this influx of labor, not because there is no work for them to do, or no great fields for successful enterprise remain undeveloped, but for the reason that they will reduce wages by their competition. This is the essence of absurdity, and is precisely the same objection that met the introduction of the spinning jenny or faced the locomotive when it drove the Conestoga wagon from our Pennsylvania mountains. It is Know Nothingism in a modified form, without the excuse that was claimed to justify that political failure. The Chinese are wanted, and will be welcomed by those who have work for them to do. At the South movements are on foot for their labor, to aid in meeting the great want of the commercial world—an increased supply of cotton. There are other fields open to them, and if the Chinaman does his work well, and behaves himself peaceably as a citizen, he will make a place for himself in this broad land despite the croakers and demagogues. If he performs the lower grades of labor at a cheap rate, for which the foreigner and American are now paid high wages, it is no more likely the latter will starve than that the thousands and millions who have been driven out of certain branches of industry by the fly-wheels of labor-saving machinery during the past generation, have suffered as a consequence of their enforced change of employment. With the advent of the Chinese, of course new questions will arise, but they will be met in a judicious and enlightened spirit, as they suggest themselves. We cannot avoid them by exciting a prejudice at this day against the emigrant of the future.

We notice the Pittsburgh *Post* is fearful that the Chinese will overslaugh its friends, the black men in the Southern States, and that "the fertile fields of the South will be dotted with Chinese pagans with all their revolting characteristics!" This is sad, and the *Post's* sympathy would be affecting, did it not border on the ludicrous. Does not our neighbor know that only one fifty-ninth of the cotton lands of the South are under cultivation, and that the introduction of Chinese labor there means cheap shirts, as well as general prosperity and increased wealth, North and South? It is only by the Chinese that this great area of unproductive cotton land can be made productive, and we will put up the motto of cheap shirts, at any time, and win the day, against the *Post's* desperate appeals about paganism and cheap labor. As to paganism, it is much more likely the Chinaman will be christianized on American soil, surrounded by the beneficent institutions of an enlightened and liberal christianity, than that he will ever be converted in his own home; and we suppose the *Post* recognizes it as a duty to reason away the paganism of the Chinaman. Senator CASSERLY, of California, who heads the anti-Chinese movement on the Pacific coast, in a recent speech in favor of prohibiting their emigration, declared they were "the most frugal, industrious and ingenious people on the face of the earth." This statement we commend to the *Post*, for we think it answers every objection it raises that is worth considering. Certainly the cheapness of Chinese labor is no more an argument against their being made welcome than it is against the use of sewing machines, patent reapers, or cylinder printing presses.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM—THE BALL STILL MOVING.

Illinois in November elects delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution of that State, and the subject of legislative reform in all its aspects is engaging public attention with the view to so amend the Constitution as to mitigate or annihilate, if possible, the evils of special legislation and the passage of laws by the influence of corrupt considerations. The first step is to abolish special legislation, for that is the fruitful parent of nine-tenths of the corruption floating about our State capitals. Of course there is but one way to do it, and that is by the incorporation of a provision in the Constitution of the most stringent and sweeping character against special legislation and grants of franchise. Something like this is suggested in Illinois as part of the new Constitution:

"All laws shall be general, and applicable to all the citizens of the State; and all corporations under like circumstances. All the legislature shall enact such laws as will enable all the kinds of special relief and the corporate franchises heretofore granted by the Legislature to be applied for and obtained from the courts of law on complying with the conditions prescribed by law."

A similar provision was incorporated in the Ohio Constitution twenty years ago, and has worked admirably. No special legislation is granted in that State, and as a consequence its legislative sessions are free from the disgraceful jobbery that characterizes the Legislatures of other States, and particularly those of New York and Pennsylvania.

We have favored the adoption of such an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and believe the Republican State Convention committed a grave error in not proposing this policy in its platform. Failing in that, measures should have been taken to convene a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Of course this may be done when the Legislature meets, but the prominence the subject would have assumed by its free discussion during the pending canvass would have been in the highest degree beneficial, and promotive of the objects aimed at. The only objection we have heard urged to giving the courts power to grant all special privileges, under the provisions of general laws, is that there would be danger of the transfer of the corrupting influences, that now surround the Legislature, to the judiciary of the State. We cannot assent to this view. Certainly in Ohio, where the system prevails as fully as is desirable in Pennsylvania, no such complaints have been made. The courts, in granting special privileges under the system proposed, would have the law as their chart, while in the Legislature it is a matter of discretion; and then the fact must not be overlooked that the sense of individual responsibility is lost in legislative bodies, to a very great extent, by the numbers who engage in nefarious practices. This would not be the case in the Courts. The sense of responsibility would be brought directly home to the judges; they would have no discretion save to determine what the law is; and it is undoubtedly true that as the discretion diminishes, the corruption lessens. The stigma or suspicion of bribery hardly affects the standing of a legislator, but when once it taints the honor of a judge his professional and social position becomes one of disgrace. This would be a sufficient guard against any danger of the transfer of the power to grant special privileges, under a well digested system of general laws, to the judiciary, especially as we would have left as a final resort the impeachment of the corrupt official.

In Illinois a novel proposition is also put forth to put a stop to bribery in the Legislature. It is suggested that a constitutional provision be framed, annulling any law whose passage was secured by bribery, even though the corruption only affected a single vote. This on the old principle that fraud vitiates the contract, the ordinary laws against bribery are practically null, because the payer and receiver have a mutual interest in concealing the crime. It is proposed, therefore, that the courts of the State, at any time within a year from the passage of the law—on the application of parties to a suit who are affected by the act—may try the issue whether the passage of the law and its approval by the Governor, were affected by any considerations of personal fear, favor, reward, or hope of reward. If the act and signature of the Governor were so corrupted, it becomes void, and the pending case may be tried as if no such law had been passed.

This seems rather complicated, and a constitutional provision prohibiting special legislation would render it unnecessary. But still its suggestion shows the deep hold the question of legislative corruption has taken upon the public mind, and the existing determination to root out the evil. This search for a remedy is the first step essential to its application, and indicates the earnestness of the people.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* regards the leasing of the Fort Wayne by the Central as the "most masterly stroke in the expansive policy of that company." But, says the *Ledger*, here comes in an important question: Will competing railways to the Atlantic seaboard be content to see their traffic west absorbed by the enterprise of our Philadelphia company? The New York lines of railway have enjoyed, heretofore, much of the trade over the Fort Wayne Railway, and they will scarcely submit to its loss without an effort at compensation in some way. The *Ledger* regards the announcement, that the consolidation of the companies mentioned will result in bringing into existence a new and independent road or line between Philadelphia and Chicago, connecting with the Connellsville, more interesting than probable. Still, it says, "the announcement is part of the history of this consolidation movement, and which the public are entitled to. The inquiry is, however, pertinent, says the *Ledger*, whether by the time any rival railway can be constructed there will not be business for all.

CHICAGO, in case the national capital is removed, will consent to have it go to St. Louis, content, for itself, to be the commercial center of the interior. Modest Chicago, St. Louis felicitates itself after the following fashion. We quote from the *Democrat*:

"Resting on that great river which affords ready transportation from Pittsburgh, Fort Benton, St. Paul, Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and placed nearly half way between the centre of the Eastern and Atlantic States of the East, and the cities lying beyond the Rocky mountains to the West, almost exactly half way between our northern boundary and the gulf, but beyond the reach of any invading force, however powerful, and surrounded by States surpassing all others in natural wealth and rapidity of growth, St. Louis seems designed by nature to be the capital of the great empire of North America."

We pause to hear what Cincinnati has to say.

A MAN named Green—and green enough he must be—wrote to the New York *Tribune*, asking what it meant by what it said about legislative corruption, and what were its plans for securing a remedy, to which the *Tribune* replies by saying:

The *Tribune's* "plans" are: 1. Secure the nomination of honest, pure, incorruptible Republicans for both Houses. 2. Wherever a public servant loses action, beat him, if possible, with an honest Republican. 3. If the only choice lies between a corrupt Republican and an upright Democrat, vote for the Democrat. 4. If the "regular" Republican and the "regular" Democratic candidate are both corrupt, vote against them both, and for a third man, though you should have to vote alone. Let every honest man vote at all events—vote for honesty and against corrupt candidates—and try to cast your vote that it will tell. Though it will serve only as a protest, it will do great good

SOME one in the San Francisco Board of Education objected to the use of the Lord's Prayer in public, saying that the Jews were opposed. This brought out the following prompt rejoinder to it, addressed to the Board, by Samuel H. Henry, an attorney-at-law:

"At your last meeting, a member asserted that the Jews objected to a recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the public schools. Such an assertion has no foundation in fact. I, as a Jew, most emphatically deny it, and challenge the gentleman to his proofs. When you consider that the Lord's Prayer is a purely Hebrew composition; that it teaches a belief and dependence upon the one God, free from all sectarianism, and that it was taught by Christ and his Disciples, themselves Jews, you must consider the objection, and the Jews, had drawn widely upon his fertile imagination."

THE civil service of the United States recently ranged the attention of the French Society of Comparative Legislation. The report to Congress on this subject by Mr. Jenckes, having been translated by Mons. Gonce, a distinguished member of the Paris bar, was submitted to the Society with elaborate comments. Great praise was bestowed on the care exhibited in presenting the exposition of the Chinese, Prussian, French and English civil services. This, it is believed, is the first instance of the translation into French of a Congressional report covering near 500 pages, and of its consideration by a philosophical association of established reputation.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL on Monday last, July 5, came out in a double sheet. For enterprise in getting and publishing the latest news, market reports, &c., no paper in the Union excels the COMMERCIAL. Although radical in its politics, we always look every morning into the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL for the very latest news, and we are never disappointed. We are pleased to say that the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL has a larger circulation in and about this city than any other daily paper published in Steubenville or elsewhere. For the enterprise it is always exhibiting it deserves its large circulation.—*Ex-Glendinning*, North Fourth street, is the agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL in and about Steubenville.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Nearly 6,000 emigrants from Europe arrived at Castle Garden during the week ending the 7th, two-thirds of whom are Germans and Irish. The packet agents expect a like heavy business all through July and August.

Mr. Catacazi, a new and special envoy from Russia to Washington, is charged with the duty of conveying the congratulations of the Czar to General Grant. The mission is regarded in Europe as an important step toward a more active policy on the Eastern question. Does the Czar expect an ally here?

In New York the number of first class dwellings in course of erection since the beginning of the year is nearly twice as great as the number of those of the second and third class. This would indicate that, notwithstanding the hard times, and the high price of building materials, the upper-ten are flush enough to provide a sumptuous shelter for their families.

Under the new system the firemen of New York are all uniformed alike, and numbered from "one" upward, and the days of rivalry and firemen's riots are numbered with the things that were. Instead of "blowers" for 38 or 50, as the case may be, the Department has the appearance now of being one immense company, and No. 200 takes as much interest in the success of the Department as No. 1, because they are paid handsomely for doing their work.

Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of British India, 110,000,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mussulmen; while 12,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who descend from the primeval men, who lived and worshipped before the great religions of our days had their origin. There are also 1,000,000 Buddhists and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 600,000 native converts, and the Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862; but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since by conversion among the aboriginal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about 240,000.

The Bureau of Agriculture estimates that there are more than a million acres of wheat this year above the average of 1868, which was over 10,000,000 acres, and it states that returns warrant the belief that Iowa has 2,000,000 acres more than in 1868; Minnesota, 145,000; Ohio, 140,000; Indiana, 130,000; Tennessee, 130,000, and Missouri, 98,000. We imagine that the increase in this State is even larger than the above estimate.

The Wisconsin *State Register* says: "We have investigated a few of the hop yards in this vicinity, and find them literally covered with hop lice. Unless some agency shall promptly intervene to stay their destruction, there will not be a pound of hops raised in this vicinity. And we hear the same reports from the adjoining counties. As it now seems probable that there will be few or no hops secured in this State, holders of last year's crops are, with much reason, looking for an advance in prices."

The chime of bells lately consecrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, is the largest on this Continent. The largest bell weighs 4,200 pounds, and the smallest 25 pounds. The cost of the whole was $50,000.

An old farmer in Ohio, having read that the State Penitentiary cleared seven thousand dollars during the past year by the labor of convicts, sat some time in deep thought and then exclaimed: "I think we'd better turn our Legislature into a Penitentiary, by jingo." Perhaps the same result would be reached by returning a select number of legislators into the Penitentiary.

It is reported that Sheridan thinks his recall from last winter's Indian campaign, and the abandonment of the Powder River country to the Indians under the auspices of the Peace Commission, were bad mistakes. That same Powder River country is the base whence swarm the marauding, murdering bands now making it so lively on the plains.

Ex-Senator Wade telegraphs to the Secretary of the Interior that he had found the Pacific Railroad to be as good as any new road ever built in this country, and that he is satisfied that the companies mean to carry out their obligations in good faith.

PERSONAL.

The President will leave Washington in a few days for St. Louis, where he will remain a week or so. Soon after his return to Washington he will leave for one of the watering places for a brief visit.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes of the new Secretary of the Navy as follows: "Our new Secretary of the Navy, *vice ad interim* Borie, is proving himself a trump. He is the heartiest, jolliest, most human-looking member of the Cabinet, and if he doesn't prove more than a mere figure-head, and work up that element of chronic weakness which has long infected our Navy Department, I am much mistaken. A thorough man of business and a good lawyer, he has had experience enough of official stations, in various responsible ways, to give him administrative knowledge."

The Rochester *Express* says that in a conversation with Frederick Douglass, a few days since, he said that no abuse or proscription or wrong he had suffered on account of his color had affected him so deeply as the treatment of his son, who has gone from his father's roof to fight his battles in the world for himself and met with such ungenerous treatment from the printers of Washington.

During Mr. Seward's overland journey he stopped at a hotel in Idaho, where a rough looking fellow introduced himself as follows:

"Is this W. H. Seward?"

"Yes; what do you want"

"I come to introduce myself, and see you. I read about William H. Seward. You are not as good-looking as I thought you was. Mr. Seward, I have been admitted into the Union three times, commencing with Iowa, and now want to come in again with Wyoming. Good evening, Mr. Seward; although I am a better-looking man than you are, I am very glad to see you."

It is stated that Fanny Jannauscheck, the distinguished German actress, is about to return to this country, and that, having sufficiently mastered the English language, she will hereafter make use of that tongue in her famous impersonations. She can hardly fail of stupendous success in her new and praiseworthy efforts.

Rev. Robert Lowry, of Brooklyn, has accepted the invitation to a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary. His speech in connection with the chair of rhetoric. He will also be able to give important assistance to the Church, of which he will be requested to take the pastoral charge.

The Rain-Fall in June.

June was a rainy month, to a degree unequaled in many previous years. An intelligent meteorologist, Dr. Lapham, gives the figures at Milwaukee, for the rain-fall of June, as 7.47 inches, being more than double the average of twenty-six years. The months during which the rain exceeded six inches are given as follows:

	Amount of inches.
August, 1850	9.07
May, 1858	6.51
June, 1860	7.07
July, 1864	7.07
September, 1841	6.13
May, 1851	6.85
July, 1864	6.15
June, 1841	6.15

The following table, compiled from records kept at the Meteorological observatory in Detroit, gives the amount of rain which has fallen during the month of June each year for the last ten years:

	Inches.		Inches.
1860	2.74	1865	1.13
1861	3.44	1866	5.93
1862	3.21	1867	2.94
1863	3.50	1868	4.88
1864	2.24	1869	6.22

The New Dominion—The Question of Independence.

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PASTORAL LETTER.

The Union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches.

The Moderators and Committee of Ministers and Elders of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies have issued a pastoral letter on the subject of union to the Presbyteries and churches under their care. Speaking of the basis of reunion the letter says:

This basis is simply that doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our standards, heretofore and now common to both branches—"the confession of faith and form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," without note or comment, without restriction or qualification. Each body, equally with the other, recognizes and abides by this platform, as the natural and constitutional ground for those claiming to be Presbyterians; and as the true, safe, consistent and unchallengeable ground for these two bodies coming again to be one.

After referring to the unanimity of the General Assemblies on the subject, and to the fact that these bodies did not wish to deny to the Presbyteries the free expression of their opinions and suffrage, the letter continues:

Accordingly it was ordered that the Plan of Reunion above described, should be transmitted to you for your formal and official approval. It only remains that you take prompt and unanimous action upon it, such as is indicated by the action of your delegates, and that you send up to the respective General Assemblies, your Presbyterial ratification, and then the reparation which has lasted nearly half a century has an end, and a whole generation, will be happily ended, and we shall surely gird ourselves in new vitality of our career in the work and services of our Lord.

We beg you to notice that, inasmuch as the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each Assembly is requisite, each Presbytery must act, or be counted in the negative. And action upon it, such as is indicated by the action of your delegates, and that you send up to the respective General Assemblies, your Presbyterial ratification, and then the reparation which has lasted nearly half a century has an end, and a whole generation, will be happily ended, and we shall surely gird ourselves in new vitality of our career in the work and services of our Lord.

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And now, brethren, do not the times demand of us such organic consolidation, when the forces of Antichrist are everywhere organizing union against the Lord and against his anointed, and when the rallying call for an Ecumenical Council goes from Rome, that would fain muster her recruits from the Protestant ranks for the coming conflict? Our best answer to the Pope's Encyclical will be our reunion in November, in season to be communicated to the Papal conclave at the Vatican, in December. We are loudly summoned to reunite now, when such gigantic enterprises are on foot to subvert our only religion, when all forms of mischief, and disbelief are handing their forces to destroy the Christian faith, to break down the Christian Sabbath, to demoralize society, and to root out our blessed Christianity from the world: when Romanism, Rationalism and Ritualism make up the TRIUNE FALSEHOOD which denies all that is vital in our doctrine and worship, and when the great Deceiver goes forth in all the earth, with sleepless energy, to instigate kings and people to all the horrid orgies of Antichrism. At such a fearful crisis ought any evangelizing energy to be wasted or misapplied? Are the moment of final conflict, is it not a woful mistake to turn our guns against battalions of our own army, who come to join our ranks, bearing aloft our banners? Our Confession dwells upon THE communion of saints.

What will be one of the consequences of the reunion, is set forth as follows:

We feel that long pent up energy withheld will flow forth, as we trust, in a new consecration, and our excellent Presbyterian system will be opened with new efficiency in all its departments. We fondly believe that not only our merchant princes, but the masses of our membership, touched by the spirit of revival, and baptized into new era in the annals of our Church, will bring forward their munificent *Boards and Committees*; to endow and equip our Theological Seminaries; to sustain our impoverished ministry, and against all destructive and false Christianity, to bear aloft the standards of the Presbyterian Church, its Confession and Catechisms, with its free government and its simple, scriptural worship for the salvation of the world.

The letter concludes as follows: We have only to commission, to beg from the throne of the *Second Sabbath in September*, recommended by both General Assemblies as a day of fervent and united prayer to Almighty God, that he would grant unto us all the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord," and that he would enable us, in the new relations now auspiciously plated, "to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

PLAIN TALK IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

A Gentle Senator Among the Mormons.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, while taking an overland trip, stopped a few days among the Mormons. The American institution of a serenade and a speech flourishes even there. The Senator was serenaded and he made a speech. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives us some idea of what the Senator said: Neither was he in quite the same position as his friend Seward, who had preceded him. He felt more like the New Hampshire Judge caught drunk in Boston, who didn't want his friends to hear of it, because he had a character to lose. From all he heard and saw this was as likely a place for him to lose it as he could find by traveling twice as far. Another difficulty that confronted him was what he heard of the faith of the Latter-Day Saints. He had been brought up in the faith of the early saints. But as he knew nothing of the latter, and none too much of the former, he couldn't well venture to discourse on the subject of faith. Again, it was said some gentlemen in the town had more than one wife. "Oh, no; it's somewhere else!" They're only women," &c., from the crowd. He didn't know but he was a little weak on that point. He had lived with but one wife for forty years, and sometimes thought that if he should meet others just like her, he might not. But there weren't any like her; not one. He believed in one faith, one wife and one baptism; didn't know as he could preach any other. That would answer his purpose. There was one thing, however, said the Senator, growing serious, and he pointed over the crowd to the Seventh Ward temple, commencing with Iowa, and now went to confer in again with Wyoming. Good evening, Mr. Seward; although I am a better-looking man than you are, I am very glad to see you."

It is stated that Fanny Jannauscheck, the distinguished German actress, is about to return to this country, and that, having sufficiently mastered the English language, she will hereafter make use of that tongue in her famous impersonations. She can hardly fail of stupendous success in her new and praiseworthy efforts.

Rev. Robert Lowry, of Brooklyn, has accepted the invitation to a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary. His speech in connection with the chair of rhetoric. He will also be able to give important assistance to the Church, of which he will be requested to take the pastoral charge.

The Rain-Fall in June.

June was a rainy month, to a degree unequaled in many previous years. An intelligent meteorologist, Dr. Lapham, gives the figures at Milwaukee, for the rain-fall of June, as 7.47 inches, being more than double the average of twenty-six years. The months during which the rain exceeded six inches are given as follows:

	Amount of inches.
August, 1850	9.07
May, 1858	6.51
June, 1860	7.07
July, 1864	7.07
September, 1841	6.13
May, 1851	6.85
July, 1864	6.15
June, 1841	6.15

The following table, compiled from records kept at the Meteorological observatory in Detroit, gives the amount of rain which has fallen during the month of June each year for the last ten years:

	Inches.		Inches.
1860	2.74	1865	1.13
1861	3.44	1866	5.93
1862	3.21	1867	2.94
1863	3.50	1868	4.88
1864	2.24	1869	6.22

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A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter we print elsewhere, insists that the Jews did hang, and cites Deuteronomy, xxi., 22, 23. Very well; if they hanged, so they stoned, burned, beheaded and suffocated. They punished witchcraft, Sabbath breaking, idolatry, adultery, all emphatically. They executed false prophets, unfaithful children; defiling a priest's daughter was capital—for she was contradicting the consistory. If Christianity abrogated these savage retributions, why did it not also abrogate the halter? If our correspondent can find any authority in the teachings of our Savior for hanging, he will be more fortunate (or unfortunate) than most searchers of Scripture. Meanwhile we refer him to Matthew v., 38, 39.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—R. P. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES
OF THE
High Rock Congress Spring Waters.

They promote and regulate the healthy secretions and excretions of the organs of digestion. They give tone to and prevent uneasiness of the stomach.
Their slightly stimulating effects are especially agreeable to the over-taxed and worried men of business, who feels that something is wanted to "clear the head," and to give acuteness and working power to the mental organism.
Their effect upon the system is an almost immediate sense of freshness and quickened vitality.
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RANKIN,
APOTHECARY.
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair), above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladder.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and for the weak and nervous all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary organs.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX. d*

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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No. 424 PENN STREET, above Canal St.
ALSO, AT 135 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Work promptly attended to. We Manufacture SCHOOL FURNITURE at all descriptions and are agents for CHILSON'S PATENT SCHOOL FURNITURE. 7p

S. BEYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
E. F. BAUMAN, } CHAS. F. WELTS,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
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BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1869.

We are unable to note any change in the features of our local money market to-day, differing from yesterday's report. The scarcity of loanable funds at the discount houses generally is very sensibly felt by borrowers, and although it is said the regular staunch customers of the banks can obtain all they want in the shape of loans, we are of the opinion it refers now to that class that are not in the habit of asking for any bank favors. There is no questioning the fact that large amounts of good paper are laid over for want of money.

The New York money market shows some abatement from the extreme stringency on the announcement of the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to make further purchases of bonds. This had a beneficial effect upon the market, and the feeling is more buoyant in the departments of business. The purchases of bonds will let out of the Treasury $2,500,000 of currency; against which, however, there will be a set-off in the payment of $1,300,000 for gold Thursday, leaving a net gain to the market of $1,200,000 currency. How much more currency the government may intend to release in this way is uncertain, though of great consequence to the public, upon which nothing is known outside the Treasury Department. On the first of July the Treasury held $40,000,000 of currency, besides which some $7,500,000 was held in the Sub-Treasury here subject to the order of disbursing officers; making a total of $47,500,000 of currency held by the Government out of general circulation. If the Secretary consults the convenience of the country under the present universal distressing stringency in money, he can hardly to be supposed that this form of relief will be limited to the purchases of the $6,000,000 bonds on Saturday last and to-morrow. It is remarkable, however, that so long as the reticence of the Department leaves room for a doubt that nothing more may be done to ease the market, there is encouragement to the continuance of the "looking up" operations, and these measures, therefore, fail of their full effect of relief.

—In Philadelphia the *Ledger* says: Some persons report money easier in this market, and there is certainly no such stringency as is reported in New York, while the extraordinary rates stated continue to rule there a very large amount of Philadelphia capital will naturally find its way in that direction. Our smaller banks, and perhaps some of the large ones, will now be able to meet the advances home while they pay so much better abroad. Good customers at our banks must with what accommodations they require in their legitimate business at bank rates, but those who are forced to the street have to pay 8@10 per cent. on the best paper offered. Call loans ranged from 6 to 7 per cent. Money does not show the relief that has been hoped for from the large disbursements of the Treasury, on account of its purchases of bonds. This disappointment has produced a certain amount of discouragement among holders of securities and gold, with consequent realizing. There is now little doing in commercial paper, either here or at New York.

—There is still a strong feeling in gold, although the Government purchase of $3,000,000 more bonds to-day, by causing an expectation of higher prices for five-twenties abroad, has further checked the reaction from the sharp decline of the last two days. It is felt now that the exports of specie cannot be much longer delayed, as the trade balance is very largely against us; and our exports of products, as usual at this season, are becoming light, while we have 4this month to make heavy remittances on account of interest and in settlement of banker's balances. The shipments of specie from New York for the three months ending June 30, were only $14,083,000 against $48,242,000 for the same period of 1868; if this difference of $35,159,000 implies that we have so much more to ship in the future than last year, it becomes an important question how does the supply on the market stand, as compared with last year? To this, the statement made on July 1 by the associated banks of New York city held $25,250,000 of specie, against $11,951,000 at the same date of 1868.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	117¾	117¾	117¾
1862 5-20's	118¼	118¼	118¼
1864 5-20's	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1865's, old	118	118	118
1865 5-20's	117¾	117¾	117¾
1865 5-20's, new	117¾	117¾	117¾
1867 5-20's	117¾	117¾	117¾
1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40's	108	108	108
Gold	135¾	135¾	136¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 8.	July 9.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135⅝	135¾	¼	
U. S. bonds, 1881	117½	118	½	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	118¼	118¼		
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	118¼	118¾	½	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, old	118	118		
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	117¾		⅛
U. S. 10-40's	108	108		⅛
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '65, 116's	117¾	117¾		⅛
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '67, 116's	117¾	117¾		⅛
U. S. B. new iss 5-20's, '68, 116's	117¾	118	¼	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

July 9, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 10 M	1 30 P M	3 45 P M
New York Central	196¾	195⅞	196⅛	196⅛	195⅞
Hudson River	164¾	164	164	164¼	163¾
Harlem	142⅝	141¾	142	141¾	92¾
Reading	93¾	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅝
Michigan Central	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Michigan Southern	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Illinois Central				143	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108	108	108	108	108
Fort Wayne	154½	154	154	154⅝	154
Chicago and Northwestern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do preferred	95¾	95	95	95	95
Rock Island	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾
Toledo and Wabash	73	72	73	73	
Toledo and Wabash, pref					
Chicago and Alton	140				
Do. pref	74¾		74¾		
St. Paul, preferred	85¼		85½		86
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾		30¾		
Pacific Mail	60¾		60¾		
Western Union Telegraph	198⅛		198⅜		198
Adams Express	58⅝		58⅝		58⅝
American Union Express					
American M. U. Express	40		40		40
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	70		70		70
United States Express	73¼		73¼		73

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	196¾	196⅝		⅛
Hudson River	165	163¾		1¼
Harlem	143¼	141¾		1½
Reading	93⅝	92⅝		1
Mich. Central	109			
Mich Southern	109½	109¾	¼	
Illinois Central	142¾	143	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts	108	108		
Fort Wayne	152	151		1
Chicago and North.	86	86¾	¾	
do preferred	95½	95		½
Rock Island	106¾	106¾		
Tol. and Wabash	72¾	73	¼	
do. preferred				
Chicago and Alton	137½	137½		
St. Paul	75¾	76¾	1	
do preferred	80½	80¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss	30¼	30¾	½	
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾		
Western U. Tel	197¾	198⅛	⅜	
Adams Express	58½	58⅝	⅛	
Merch U. Ex	70			1
American M. U. Ex	40¼	40		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	70	72¾	1¾	
Illinois Cen. Sc	139¾	139¾		
Gold	135¾	135¾		¼

—Mr. Emerson W. Keyes, Deputy Superintendent of the Bank Department at Albany, New York, has prepared an elaborate reply to, or rather a review of, the opinion of Attorney General Hoar concerning the dissolution of National Banks and their reorganization under the laws of this State, which we quoted the act of the 1867, he says:

It is clear that in the foregoing sections of law the Legislature of this State assumed to exercise no prerogatives whatever over or concerning banking associations established under the provisions of any act of Congress. Whatever in the title might, by a possibly inadvertent use of terms, seem to foreshadow such a purpose is effectually corrected in the act itself, which recognizes, first, the existence of national banking associations under the laws of Congress; second, the authority conferred by these laws, whereby these associations might some time be dissolved by a dissolution absolutely effected pursuant to such authority; and fourth, its own right to confer powers and privileges upon the members of such unincorporate or dissolved organizations. The Legislature suggests no conflict of authority, passes no judgment, promulgates no theory of statutory construction, expresses no opinion whatever; but innocently presuming that the authority expressly given in the act of Congress to dissolve a banking association means something, that it is not altogether a delusion and a snare, anticipating a possible contingency under which that authority may be invoked and a dissolution by virtue of it be effected, our Legislature proceeds in its own unobtrusive way to provide for and protect desirable the reinvestment of the capital of such dissolved association in the business of banking under our own laws.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, Shares and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1869. }

There is but little change to note in general trade from our last report. The amount of business doing is light, but in the aggregate foots up nearly as much, if not altogether, as merchants anticipated. Very little trade is looked for until after the heated season is over. Prices are without much change from those reported for some days past.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market for old apples is over. An occasional sale is made at nominal rates for a prime to choice article at $6 50@6 00 ₱ bbl. New apples are quoted at $4 00@6 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Demand fair for choice roll and packed at 28@32c, and for some very extra brands 35c is paid. For common and inferior the market is dull and prices nominal.

BEESWAX—We quote at 42c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market firm at 20c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market quiet at $1 40 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 15 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and the market is steady. We quote sugars at 14¾c; breakfast bacon 17½c; clear sides 18½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 20½c; plain sugar cured hams 20c; breakfast bacon 20½c; dried beef 22c; lard in tierces 13c, and in buckets 21c ₱ lb; and in kegs 15c ₱ lbl ₱ 31 00.

CHEESE—There is a moderate demand for rich and mild, well cured Factory and Goshen at 19@19c; Western Reserve at 18c. Inferior and damaged cheese, of which there is a large stock in the market, is offered at 12@15c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull. We quote choice apples $2 25@2 50; peaches $3@3 50 for halves and 10@12c for quarters.

POTATOES—There is but little demand for old potatoes. Choice peachblows may be quoted nominally at 90c ₱ bush, many sales are made under and but few over this figure, while potatoes sell at $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85, and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons fair, and prices may be quoted at $28@29 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: Bran, wholesale, 90c per hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FLOUR—For well known brands of flour there is a fair demand, and holders are firm. There is, however, a large amount of the lower grades on the market, a-id for those the market is dull and nominal. We quote from store and in barrels, at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in barrels $6 75@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. The Pearl Mill prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 60; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 @ 5 bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 @ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 @ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50. Rye flour in quotel in store at $6 00@6 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The public inquiry is quite thrift. There is a fair demand for wheat at $1 30 for prime to $1 35 ₱ bushel for white and red winter. Oats are in moderate request at 65@66c ₱ bushel from first hands, and 68@70c ₱ bushel from store. In corn there is a good demand, 76@76c, and from store at 75@78c ₱ bushel. Prime yellow shelled from store sells at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Choice buckwheat seed is dull; at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed at $4 00@4 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

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SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

OBTAINING A WIFE UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Sad Result of an Unfortunate Experiment.

Some months ago a very fine looking young gentlemen made his appearance in Burgettstown, Washington county, representing himself to be a millionaire. He made his way at once into first class society, and married in great style the daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of the town. Shortly after the marriage he said he was tired of the country air and prepared to return to the city, saying he was doing business for Lockhart & Co., sighting rod men.

He came to the city and found a fashionable boarding house on Western avenue, in Allegheny City, where he engaged boarding for himself and wife. The landlady was charmed with the young man's appearance, and as he wished to occupy a considerable portion of the house, she refused a large number of boarders, re-papered the rooms, and fitted them up in fine style, with elegant new furniture. The young man and his wife took possession and several weeks passed around agreeably to all parties, with the exception that the board bill was getting rather large. The landlady, however, did not worry about this, as the young man said he was to receive seven thousand dollars by a business transaction in a few days. One day he obtained possession of his trunk by false representations, and that was the last she saw of him.

Ascertaining that her defaulting boarder had gone to Canonsburg she went before Alderman McMasters and made information in writing him with false pretences. Officer Blondin visited Canonsburg Thursday and the young man called with him upon the father-in-law, made a clean breast of the whole affair, said he was not worth a dollar in the world, and had been playing a confidence game generally. The old gentleman thereupon liquidated the bill, and the officer returned with the money, to the great joy of the boarding-house keeper. How the father-in-law and the son-in-law arranged the matter the officer does not know.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions---Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Conrad Coler, tried for aggravated assault and battery, previously reported, the jury yesterday found a verdict of not guilty, the costs to be divided equally between the defendant and Charles Schmeritz, prosecutor.

In the case of Arthur Martin, indicted for assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The jury also found a verdict of guilty in the case of H. C. Mathews, indicted for assault and battery.

John McGurk was placed on trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Elizabeth Sears. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Catharine Girty was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Wm. Hanner, directed to pay the costs.

George Bell, colored, was tried for the larceny of a pair of pants from the clothing store of Bierman & Co. The jury found a verdict of guilty and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the County jail.

Clarence Bell, colored, was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony, and with the larceny of a watch and twenty-two dollars in money. Mingo Maca prosecuted, and Hampton defended. The money was in a spelling book under the head of the bed. On trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Brandit, indicted for *fornez etet* and seduction, the jury found a verdict of guilty of *fornez et cet*, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars to the Guardian of the Poor, thirty dollars to the prosecutrix and sixteen dollars per month for two years.

Judge Sterrett issued an order directing the Clerk to tax no magistrate's costs in any case where they exceed five dollars. This was done in consequence of the costs sometimes reaching as high as from twenty to forty dollars assessed by Aldermen.

State Convention of School Superintendents.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, has issued a circular, stating that a Convention of School Superintendents will be held at the city of Harrisburg, commencing on Tuesday, July 20, at two o'clock P. M.

Free return tickets have been secured for the members attending the Convention on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad.

The following subjects will be up for discussion: 1. Examinations. 2. Visitations. 3. Institutes. 4. Reports. 5. General interest in education.

In addition to these inquiries, which embrace the special work of the superintendency, the opinions of the Convention will be solicited in reference to the following topics:

1. Superintendents in relation to county Normal Institutes. 2. Superintendents in relation to State Normal Schools. 3. Defects in our school law, and remedies for them. 4. Defects in the working schemes provided by our school law, and the remedies for them. 5. The educational work before us for the next three years.

The purpose in calling the Convention is the transaction of business, and the securing of as great efficiency as possible in the educational work to be done during the present term of the Superintendency.

Every Superintendent in the State will be expected to be present at the Convention.

Principals of Normal Schools, and all other friends of education will be welcome.

Improvements at the Old Drury.

The Pittsburgh Theater (Old Drury) will be quite extensively improved and repaired during the present summer vacation. The stage will be set back some twelve or fourteen feet and made to extend a considerable distance further back than it now does. The seats in the parquette will be removed and the chairs places neat and comfortable arm chairs will be arranged. The dress circle will be lowered and remodeled, the chairs overhauled and repaired, and other needed improvements made. It is designed to make the interior of the Old Drury attractive and pleasing, and we predict that Manager Williams, who intends reopening it with a first-class company about the middle of August, will meet with the greatest success. His many friends wish him that at all events, and the public, who have heretofore so liberally bestowed their favors on Mr. Williams's establishment, will, we are sure, not withhold them when the season reopens and an excellent company are holding the boards nightly at this ancient Temple of Thespus.

Base Ball.

The Hazelwood nine played the Perseverance nine of the Sixth ward, Wednesday afternoon, and, succeeded in defeating them, the score standing, Hazelwood, 56; Perseverance, 37.

The same club will play a return match game with the Keystone of Sidsburg, Connellsville Railroad, this afternoon, on the grounds of the latter club. The nines of the Hazelwood were badly beaten in a recent match with Keystones, but the members expect to regain their lost laurels to-day.

The Lightfeet and Excelsior Clubs, junior organizations, and both belonging to the Twenty-third ward, will play a match game this afternoon, on the School House lot at Hazelwood.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—We are informed that a woman named Mrs. Garran, living at "Limerick," on the south side of the Monongahela river, below West Pittsburgh, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday afternoon, by throwing herself into the river mentioned. She waded out until the water became too deep for her to stand on her feet, and then very deliberately threw herself under the water. Her conduct was observed by one or two men, who immediately procured a skiff and rescued her before she succeeded in accomplishing her object. No further attempts towards self-destruction have been made since. No cause is assigned for her action.

FINED FOR USING INSULTING REMARKS.—Mayor Brush yesterday fined a fellow named Daniel G. Livingston $10 and costs for insulting a woman on the street on the evening previous. He first made insulting proposals to her at the postoffice, and although repulsed he followed her up almost to her home in the Eleventh ward, but a policeman called by the girl cut his journey short, and he was conveyed to the watch-house. In the morning he was disposed of as stated.

TO BE RENOVATED.—The various public school buildings in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the boroughs will be thoroughly renovated and repaired before the commencement of the schools on September 1st. Already work has been begun on some, and the Local Boards of each ward are determined to place their buildings in good comfortable order ere the reopening of the schools.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Officer Cupples yesterday afternoon arrested a man named Timothy Harris, who is charged before a justice of the peace of Coultersville with the larceny of $50 from a Mr. Beverage, of that place. The money is alleged to have been stolen on Saturday night last. Information was made against Harris on Monday, but he fled and came to the city. The warrant was then forwarded to officer Cupples, and the accused arrested, as stated, yesterday. He was placed in the lock-up.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The special Committee of City Councils, appointed to confer with the Monumental Association in reference to a site for the Soldiers' Monument, met on Thursday. Captain Batchelor submitted a proposition for the purchase of a lot at the southwest corner of Market and Diamond streets for a site. A discussion took place, but nothing definite was arrived at. This would be a better location than the cemetery.

CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARD MATCH.—On Thursday evening last the contest for the champion billiard cue took place at Messrs. Fox and Warren's new rooms, in Allegheny city. There were four contestants: Wm. Dodds, John Nelson, Harry Warren and Richard Stafford. The game was 250 points, carom, push shot barred, on a four pocket table. Mr. Dodds won the cue, beating all his opponents. His highest run was 130, and his average 28's.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SEWER.—The City Engineer, in conjunction with the Street Committee of Councils, have decided that work on the Fifth avenue sewer, against which an injunction has been obtained by the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Turnpike Company, must proceed, whether it will obstruct the thoroughfare or not, and the contractor will be authorized to build sections of two hundred feet at a time.

OAKLAND TEACHERS ELECTED.—At a late meeting of the Oakland School Board, the following teachers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year: Principal—J. P. Andrews. Training Teacher—Mrs. Kate L. Anderson; Grammar Teacher—Miss M. F. Ruthledge, Mrs. Susan Bair. Intermediate—Miss S. A. Fawcett, Miss Maggie Harden. Primary—Miss Sadie You, Jennie Fawcett and Lizzie Grey. Substitute—Miss Jennie Asper.

ATMOSPHERES OF CHANCE.—This is the special topic of Hev. A. Clarke's lectures to-morrow evening, in the First Methodist Church, being the second of the series. The object is to prove the religion of the Bible by arguments from the Nature and science, and the lectures are worthy the attention of all thinking people.

WAIVED A HEARING.—John Barrett and Roger Row, two more of the participants in the row at Schultz's saloon, on Penn street, on the evening previous, were arrested and brought before Mayor Brush, yesterday. They waived a hearing and paid a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs each, after which they were released.

MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK.—This new bank, lately chartered, will soon open for business in an elegant room in the Methodist Book Depository building on Smithfield street. The necessary improvements are now being made by Messrs. Charles W. Batchelor, Esq., is the room. Charles W. Batchelor, Esq., is President, and Geo. F. McCleane, Secretary of the new bank.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Meeting of Tavern Keepers Yesterday --The Sunday Law to be Rigidly Enforced--Cars to be Prevented from Running on Sunday.

The German tavern keepers and brewers who have organized under the name of the "Equal Rights and Mutual Aid Society," held a meeting at Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, to decide upon their course in regard to the Sunday question, as it has been previously announced they would do, after the Fourth.

There was a fair attendance and the meeting was generally speaking, harmonious. Resolutions were adopted and the necessary measures taken to enforce strictly the Sunday law. It is the intention of the society to stop the street cars and steam cars, with the exception of mail trains; close up all tobacco stores and barber shops, prevent the selling of any liquors in saloons, sample rooms or other places—in short, to prevent all kinds of Sunday labor not in accordance with the existing laws. It is stated that the newspapers are not to be interfered with.

The resolutions were discussed at some length and almost unanimously adopted.

Another meeting composed of tavern keepers of various nationalities, was held at Gwehinder's Hall, Fifth avenue, Yesterday, and a set of resolutions similar to those adopted at Turner's Hall were passed.

THE MONONGAHELA COAL TRADE.

Exports from January 1st to July 1st.

We give below a condensed statement of the number of bushels of coal shipped from this port to the lower markets, for the six months ending June 30, 1869:

	Bushels.
January	1,775,000
February	2,970,000
March	6,629,000
April	4,670,000
May	2,305,000
June	6,839,900
Total	26,819,000

The above aggregate, it must be remembered, is entirely that product of the Monongahela mines, located between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and numbering eighty in all, with an average product of forty million bushels per year. The great bulk of this product goes west and south, but a considerable quantity is consumed at home. The home consumption for the past six months was 7,500,000 bushels. The various railroads, however, furnish large supplies for home consumption which are drawn from mines altogether distinct from those of the Monongahela Slackwater, and of which we have no record.

Reported Heavy Loss.

Mr. L. M. Hazen, a detective of Cincinnati, has written to officer Long, of the Mayor's police, stating that a gentleman, on his way to Cincinnati, on sleeping car No. 92, which passed through here at two o'clock on Saturday morning, lost, between this city and Columbus, fourteen hundred dollars in money and a draft on some European house for twenty thousand dollars. He supposed that he had lost the money in his bed, and that it had been found by the porter, a colored boy named Robert Jones, but young Jones, who was arrested at Columbus on Tuesday, denied all knowledge of it. He had been on a visit to a sister's in this city on the Fourth, and Detective Hazen requested officer Long to make inquiries concerning the lad and also the conductor of the train. Accordingly officer Long yesterday visited the house where his sister boards, on Crawford street, and both she and the landlady agreed that the boy had left nothing but $12 10 with the sister. The officer next went to the residence, on Third avenue, of Mr. Stephenson, Superintendent of the Central Transportation Company, that young Jones bears a first-rate character, and that officer on the road place full confidence in him; he also learned that the conductor of the car had passed through here on his way West, a fact which was telegraphed to Mr. E. G. Dewitt, Deputy Marshal at Columbus. The money lost was in twelve one hundred dollar notes, and the rest in twenty dollar bills.

Couldn't Sufficiently Identify Him.

Some days since officer Cuppies, of the Mayor's police, visited Chicago, accompanied by Peter Black, whom our readers will recollect was recently swindled out of six hundred dollars, on Fifth avenue, by a confidence man, for the purpose of apprehending the aforesaid confidence man, Black having been informed that he was there. The duo arrived in Chicago in due time and the suspected individual was found. The victim failed positively to identify him, with the exception of his voice, and after considerable delay, although he felt satisfied that he was the rigit man, refused to make information against him on account of not being able to recognize his voice, and the officer was compelled to return without the suspected party. The officer arrived home like *cit*, and there would have been no trouble identifying the fellow here, as several of those who saw him have a professional confidence man.

Weekly Health Report.

Whitmer Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health, reports forty deaths in the consolidated city, during the week ending July 6th, 1869, which is about the average number during any previous week for several months past. Seventeen of the number were adults, and twenty-three children. The deaths were caused from the following diseases: Unknown, two; old age, two; accident, one; drowned, one; poisoned, one; abscess, one; paralysis, one; hemiplegira, one; atelectasis, one; erysipelas, one; hydrocephalus, one; icterus, one; marasmus, one; meningitis, three; cholera infantum, six; cholera morbus, one; cerebral congestion, four; cephritis, one; cancer, one; pulmonalis, five; exhaustion, one; diarrhœa, one; dysentery, one; stillborn, one. Of the above there were under 1 year, nineteen; from 1 to 2, one; from 2 to 5, two; 5 to 10, one; 10 to 15, one; 20 to 30, two; 30 to 40, four; 40 to 50, four; 50 to 60, four; 60 to 70, two; 70 to 90, one. Males, twenty; females twenty. White, forty; colored, none.

GRAND SOCIAL PIC-NIC.—A grand social pic-nic will be held at McFarland's grove on Thursday, July 29th, under the auspices of several members of the police force. Music will be furnished by Mozart band, figures by Col. Christy.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it to their interest to visit the establishment of J. M. Palmer & Co., No. 57 Wood street, and examine his stock of hardware and cutlery before purchasing elsewhere.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels give a matinee this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. In the evening they give their farewell performance. Such a talented troupe deserves to succeed wherever it goes.

MASONIC HALL.—Mr. L. W. Lewis. Miss Lewis, Mr. W. Armadoc, and Madame Biedermann, will give a concert at Masonic Hall tonight. A number of Welsh songs will be given, in addition to a choice selection of ballads.

MUSEUM.—This delightful place of resort continues to be largely patronized. As a permanent home institution, it should be.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Louis Hufnagle, complained to Justice Ammon, yesterday, that Archey Ferguson and Charles Gregg fined on the 8th day of July, called at his house in West Pittsburgh, during the absence of complainant, and there insulted deponent's wife and daughter, and threatened them with injury, &c. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued on charges of disorderly conduct and surety of the peace.

The Best Clothes Wringer.

Be very particular about getting the "Universal Wringer" with cog-wheels. This is the only one we recommend, and our indorsement of this is without mental reservation or modification.—*Universalist.*

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. ws

Marion Station.

The excursion train, for sale of lots at the above station, leaves the depot at foot of Grant street to-day, at one o'clock P. M. No tickets required.

Stoner and Mariatt,

Carriage and Buggy Builders,
Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fly Nets

Call at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, 86 Wood street, for a good Linen, Cotton or Leather Fly Net.

Huntingdon Warm Springs

Now open. Hotel, with superior table, splendid ballroom, grand scenery, billiards, &c. Terms unusually reasonable. Address James Maulls, Huntingdon Warm Springs, Pa. eod

Fine Barouches.

All barouches manufactured by Stoner & Mariatt, warranted equal in material and finish to those made in the East, and are sold at much lower prices than the same style vehicles can be purchased in Eastern cities. Manufactory Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

R. H. Hartley & Co., 86 Wood street,

Are sole agents for the sale of Wilson's patent Fly Net. Best in use.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

For Black Worms and Pimples,

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. ws

All Materials Used

In the manufacture of vehicles at the Union Carriage Manufactory, No. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, are the finest the market affords.

The Most Popular Sewing Machine Yet Invented.

In selecting a sewing machine now-a-days, the greatest care should be exercised, in order that the purchaser may secure a machine adapted to all kinds of family sewing. Many of the machines now before the public are so represented, and some few find sale, but unless their merits are as stated, they will evidently become unpopular, and new inventions have to be added to them before they can again be fairly placed before the public. Thus it will be seen, that a machine, complete in every respect, and manufactured to perform any and all kinds of work, and *warranted* to do the same in a perfect manner, cannot fail to become a popular machine with every housekeeper, and naturally they will endeavor to find out where such machines are to be had that they may purchase them. The American Button Hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine is recognized by all as the only machine that comes up to the standard on which their invention is based, and an important fact like this should be well considered by every person in search of a machine. Mr. James Espy, No. 12 Fifth avenue, is agent for this popular machine in this city, and they are being sold on such easy terms that no family should be without one. Of the machine itself we need scarcely say anything. It stands on its merits, which are beyond question. It will do work as well, of whatever description you may choose, and at less cost than any other machine now in the market. This should be a sufficient guarantee for persons about investing to procure one of the above machines.

Carriages and Buggies and Where to Get Them.

At the carriage works of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of buggies and carriages ever offered to the people of Western Pennsylvania may now be seen. The firm is an old and reliable one, and possesses unrivalled facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. They use the best of material in the construction of vehicles and employ the best hands. They likewise deal heavily in Eastern work, which they are enabled to dispose of at as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have also on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock. s

The Great Lento Organ.

In a former issue we gave a description of this magnificent Organ, which has created such a great sensation in Pittsburgh as well as in the Eastern cities. We have been given to understand from the best musical authorities, that the Lento Organs differs from all others of the organ kind now manufactured. The peculiar construction of the case and the internal mechanism of the Lento Organ gives to the tone of the Reed a rich pipe like quality, being remarkably round, full, sweet and possessing twice the power of the common organs now in use. The improvements in the Lento Organs are said to be many and of great utility. The *Reverberating Sound Box* being the most conspicuous, and is said to be the greatest musical improvement of the age. The great cost attending the late Lento improvements have compelled the manufacturers to take out special patents for their Lento Organs, as well as for their new improved machinery by which their Lento Organs are made. Notwithstanding the great expense the Lento Organs are sold at the same price as organs of the old style, and ranges in price from $125 up. It is only necessary to see and hear these organs to convince the most prejudiced of their decided superiority over other instruments organ kind. The exclusive wholesale and retail agents for the Lento Organs, are Messrs. Hoffman & Hale, Opera House Music Emporium, 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This enterprising firm has secured the sole agency for the Lento Organs, for Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Western Virginia. Call and see the Lento Organ.

Look at Our Prices.

$1 00 hats at 69 cents.
$1 50 Neapolitan hats at 90 cents.
$2 00 Neapolitan hats at 75 cents.
Neapolitan bonnets 50 and 75 cents.
Ruffled silk parasols $1 75.
Linen silk parasols $2 00.
All goods selling off regardless of cost at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 70 Market street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never known my mind nor my wind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking was of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Reliable Sewing Machine.

The cheapest double-thread, elastic stich Sewing Machine in the market. Office 61 Wood street.

Skilled Workmen.

Messrs. Stouer & Mariatt, at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, employ none but the most skilled workmen, and use none but the finest materials, therefore all vehicles manufactured at their establishment are complete in every particular. We recommend any of our readers in want of a vehicle of any kind to give them a call and inspect their work, feeling satisfied they will find everything as represented. All kinds of repairing done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Linen Horse Covers and Hoods.

A full assortment for sale low at 86 Wood street. R. H. Hartley & Co.

Queensware, Bristolware.

At the warehouse of Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., No. 363 Liberty street, can be found an excellent article of queensware, Bristolware, &c. Messrs. Kier & Co. manufacture all the ware sold by them, and in such a manner that in quality and finish they are considered fully equal to any in the market. Merchants and others would do well to call on them before buying, and when in need of any goods in this line give Messrs. Kier & Co. a call, for we feel assured they cannot be better suited at any other house in the city.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

Sabbath School Libraries,

And Helps for Teachers. The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of the most recent publications, No. 70 Third avenue, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. G. Reineman. s*tf

Conclusive Evidence in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

W. H. REESE, a leading druggist in Monticello, Illinois, in a letter dated Dec. 6, 1868, writes this effect: "Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best now and apparently extant. During the ague season of 1865-6, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact your Bitters was *as staple as quinine*. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the western country. Indeed, a great many families *think they are not safe* without your invaluable tonic."

J. K. WITHERSOON, Esq., a magistrate of Kemper county, S. C., states, under the date of April 13, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a bowel complaint of a most distressing kind. The effect was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried nearly all at the outset, but found that did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended them to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing cases of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he thanks "that excellent preparation for the result."

Dr. G. M. SPENCER, of Brush Creek, Perry Co., Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says: "I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

IMPROVED

Cherry Seeder,

PATENTED

July 26, 1859, and May 15, 1866.

It has been in use in Pennsylvania for the last five years, and never failed in all cases to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

WHEN RUN TO ITS FULL CAPACITY

It will Seed a Bushel of Cherries

IN TWENTY MINUTES,

And Cherries Seeded by it have taken the First Premiums at State and County Fairs.

Every family, and Cherries, whether for Pies, Canning or Drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves much time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding but one bushel of Cherries.

THE MACHINE IS

Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.

THE HOPPER IS ADJUSTABLE,

Thereby adapting it to all sized cherries.

Testimonials are needless, as the demands for it are such that the patentees have ordered the manufacturing of 5,000 more, which will soon be ready for sale.

Cherries, when dried, always command ready sale in market, at good prices, enabling the farmer to realize by the use of the Machine a large sum from the cherries that would otherwise go to waste.

It is well worth the attention of dealers, as a large number can be sold in a season.

All Orders addressed to

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will be Filled at Manufacturers' Prices.

Something New!

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR

Jubilee Cakes!

Made Expressly for Table Use.

The JUBILEE CAKE is something that has long been wanted by the community as a Cheap but Excellent Cake for

Table, Party or Travelers' Use.

Put up in convenient Packages, with great care, at

MARVIN'S CELEBRATED

Cracker and Cake Bakery,

91 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

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Grant & Williams' Navies,

IN BUTTS AND CADDIES.

Premium Black Sweet Tobacco,

RICHMOND, VA.

This old established and popular brand of Sweet Tobacco, can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will soon determine its superiority over other brands.

WM. A. BOYD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BALTIMORE.

DOCUMENT

TIE ENVELOPES.

Made from heavy Manilla Paper, with fine smooth surface. The ends of these in box form are double thick, so that they preserve their shape.

No Merchant, Lawyer or Business Man should be without them, as they keep papers neat, clean and compact.

Six sizes and three thicknesses always on hand. Call and examine them.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

Stationers and Booksellers,

101 WOOD STREET.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 50 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons, give him a call. No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—No ice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between FREDERICK FRIES and ANDREW EISLER, under the firm of FRIES & EISLER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm will be received by ANDREW EISLER, who is authorized to receipt for the same, ANDREW EISLER to pay all copartnership debts from January 1, 1869. FRED. FRIES,
ANDREW EISLER.

Witness: GEORGE WATSON, Attorney-at-Law. Pittsburgh, July 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in the Hat, Cap and Fur Business, Messrs. JOHN W. OGLEVEE and JOHN G. BENNETT. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at the old established stand, No. 139 WOOD STREET, under the firm name of

WM. FLEMING & CO.

WM. FLEMING..... J. G. BENNETT.....J. W. OGLEVEE.

WM. FLEMING & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD LARGE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters and Balmorals,

Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care.

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.

☞All orders from the country will be promptly filled.

I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and sell their Goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense.

Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S

58 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

☞Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

WALL PAPER.

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SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

Baggage Barrow, Warehouse Truck Copying Presses,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MOORE & CO.,

102 SECOND AVENUE.

Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞Scales Repaired promptly. tvths

Riehle Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

Banks, Dinmore & Co.

STANDARD

SCALES.

John England & Co., AGENTS,

203 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full assortment of STANDARD SCALES of all kinds constantly on hand, including Dormant and Counter Scales, Platform and Prescription Scales. Particular attention is called to our CELEBRATED STOCK SCALES, CRANE BEAMS, for weighing heavy castings. Also, Coal and Hay Scales.

Scales repaired promptly. m*ws

HOFF'S Malt Extract,

PURE AS IMPORTED.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

One reason why this extraordinary preparation meets with such great favor is that its taste is palatable as its efficacy is certain, and as a natural result, is the most popular tonic in use, and the so-called remedies of the day.

JOHN S. PEDERSEN,

2½ Murray street, New York

☞Sole Agents for the United States, &c. m*ws

Grand Pleasure Excursions

TO THE

HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Staunch and Favorite Passenger Steamer

NORTHERN LIGHT,

Will leave Cleveland, JULY 9th and 23d and AUGUST 6th and 20th, on Grand Pleasure Excursions, to DU LUTH and SUPERIOR CITY, visiting on the route all points of interest, and landing at all the Lake Superior Ports, giving passengers ample time to visit the Canals and Copper Mines, and all other points of interest. This is a rare chance for Tourists to visit the whole extent of Lake Superior, passing in sight of the Grand Sauble and Pictured Rocks. This Steamer will leave Cleveland at 10 P. M. on the days above mentioned, and Detroit the day following, at 10 A. M. For passage and for further information regarding the trip, address

H. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or
BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 26, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCILS, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Clerk's office, in Wheeling, until THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the construction of the Main Bridge, and the Approaches thereto, from the Island to the Bridge to be built across the Ohio river, at the foot of Market street, according to plans and specifications on file. The bid to be by the perch of 25 cubic feet, measured solid in the work. Bids must state separately the corners, the stone to be laid in cement mortar, the contractors to be at the expense of providing all the necessary labor and materials, and of keeping clear the foundations after the same shall be laid, ready for the commencement of the stone work.

Proposals will also be received during the same time for the excavation for Abutments and Pier, the excavation, which is to be measured in the pit by the cubic yard, is estimated at 5,500 yards. The price bid must cover the hauling for a distance not exceeding 300 feet, the contractor to bear the cost of all the pumping and bailing until the proper depth of foundation is reached.

Bids must be accompanied by the names of sureties, satisfactory to the Councils, for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded to the party, and should be addressed to the undersigned, care of the City Clerk, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications and forms of proposals may be seen at the office of W. C. Smith, City Surveyor, on the south side of Monroe, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids at their discretion.

ANDREW WILSON,
Chairman of Br. Com.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair, BONES AND HORNS,

No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

H. R. BEESON'S PHŒNIX HYDRAULIC CEMENT

WARRANTED.

☞Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.

CHAS. B. LEECH,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in the Most Reliable

Self-Sealing Jars

MADE IN THE COUNTRY.

Mason's Patent Screw Cap in use ten years, and tested to the satisfaction of all. Kilner's Jars, all glass, with rubber rings, and pronounced perfect.

Jobbers and Dealers are requested to call before buying elsewhere.

32 WOOD STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO ST. CHARLES.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT

Will be open for the Reception of Visitors

ON THE 10th DAY OF JUNE,

AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over a good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs, in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Offices, and Baggage checked through.

☞Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.

BEDFORD WATER will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates at the Springs:

Half Barrels, (Mulberry) 21 gallons	$5 00
Half Barrels (Oak) 21 gallons	3 00
Whole Barrels (Oak) 42 gallons	4 00

All communications to be addressed to Proprietor Bedford Mineral Springs.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading Hotels in the United States. For terms, &c. until this date, address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor.

eod No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

NEW YORK.

This new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses, for the accommodation of the guest. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and en suite, lighted by sunshine from both sides, and is furnished second to none, while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording